

Notices to Consignees.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Deventer*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the S.S. *Omaha* from MADRAS, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Ltd., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 8th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are also requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 14th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 1459

STEAMSHIP A.V.A.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, and Havre, by the S.S. *Tamise* and *Guadiana*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-morrow (Thursday), the 30th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 6th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Saturday, the 8th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 30, 1888. 1459

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Aradon* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 4th Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, August 30, 1888. 1441

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. *IRECONSHIRE*, FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, August 31, 1888. 1455

To-day's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP *BRUNSWIG*, FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 5th Instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 17th Instant, at 4 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **MELCHERS & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1459

THE GIBB LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

The British Steamer *Delcomyn*, Captain ERKINS, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

To be followed by the S.S. *Tartar* on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1459

To-day's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The Co.'s Steamship *General Weiler*, Capt. W. von SCHUTTEN, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 6th Instant, by about 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **MELCHERS & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1459

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Branschevich*, Capt. H. BODECKER, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 6th Instant, by about 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **MELCHERS & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1481

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship *Deventer*, Capt. H. BODECKER, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 7th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1487

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

The Co.'s Chartered Steamship *Duke of Buckingham*, Capt. BURNSTAD, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1486

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship *Diamond*, Capt. McCASLIN, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 8th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1453

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Napoca*, Captain POCOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 9th Instant, at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LARRAIC & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1484

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Vaquier*, Commandant VAQUIER, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1480

To-day's Advertisements.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £100,000. IN 2,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

Directors: J. J. FRANCIS, Esq., J. C. D. McCULLOUGH, Esq., A. WOODLEY, Esq., H. J. HOLMES, Esq.

Banks: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES to be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION before the 15th SEPTEMBER INSTANT, on Forms to be obtained from the Secretary and Manager A. G. GORDON, 1, Pedder Street, \$5 per Share to be paid on application, \$5 on allotment, a further sum of \$10, Three Months from date of allotment, \$10 at the expiration of Six Months from date of allotment, the balance of \$20 when and as the same shall be called up, and the provisions contained in the Articles of Association, not less than 3 Months' Notice.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary & Manager.

Hongkong, September 5, 1888. 1485

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 4, 1888.

Hai Chong, British barque, 325, T. C. Thompson, Bangkok August 12, Rose Wood, Kono Tosa Tai.

September 5—

Kuang Lee, Chinese str., from Whampoa. *Knocking*, British str., from Whampoa.

Tartar, British steamer, 1,603, D. S. Bulter, Manila September 2, General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Nyanhai, British steamer, 890, J. Blackburn, Bangkok via Koh-chang August 23 and 22, Rice and General—HOR HING HONG.

Branschevich, German steamer, 2,150, H. Bodecker, Bremen July 26, Antwerp 27, Genoa August 5, Port Said 11, Aden 18, Colombo 25, and Singapore 31, Mails and General—MELCHERS & Co.

Kidung, British steamer, 1,450, Slesser, Swatow September 4, General—JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 1,450, A. Varden, Wellington New Zealand August 21, Sydney 14, Newcastle 16, Townsville 21, Cooktown 22, and Thursday Island 23, Coal and General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

September 5—

Bekara, for Yokohama. *Hedvig*, for Fochow.

Aradon, for Fochow. *Aradon*, for Yokohama.

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To DEPART.

Per *Clara*, for Haiphong, 25 Chinese.

Per *Swatow*, for Haiphong, 50 Chinese.

Per *Huyoria*, for Singapore, 12 Chinese.

Per *Dardanus*, for Amoy, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Tartar* reports: Had light N.E. winds and fine clear weather, with smooth seas.

The British steamer *Nyanhai* reports: Left Bangkok August 28th, and Koh-chang 29th; and experienced fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Branschevich* reports: Left Bremen 25th July, arrived at Antwerp 26th July, left 27th; arrived at Genoa 5th August, and Port Said 11th; passed Aden 18th, arrived at Colombo 25th, and Singapore 31st August. Had fine weather throughout the voyage.

The British steamer *Tartar* reports: Left Wellington, New Zealand for Sydney, on Saturday August 4th; experienced fine weather and steady wind up to port. Arrived on Thursday, the 9th, after discharging and embarking passengers; left Sydney for Newcastle August 14th. Arrived same day, loaded, and proceeded on Thursday, August 16th, passed Cape Moreton 18th, Sydney Cape 19th, Townsville August 21st, Cooktown 22nd; left same day, for Thursday Island, and arrived on the 25th, embarked passengers and cargo, and left same day. Arrived September 5th. Had light winds and fine pleasant weather, with occasional squalls of rain, throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE.—

Per *Huyoria*, at 3.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th September.

For SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.—

Per *Fokien*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

For SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—

Per *Kuanyang*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

For SINGAPORE.—

Per *Devonhurst*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *Kuang Lee*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

For STRAITS & BOMBAY.—

Per *Deccan*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.—

Per *Edmond*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 10th inst.

For STRAITS, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.—

Per *Poseidon*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

For STRAITS & LONDON.—

Per *Benlari*

went alone. On entering the room I saw a crowd of men playing Pai-kau. I saw the 4th, 7th and 15th defendants there. These men were doing nothing when I first went in, but at 9 p.m. I saw them playing fan-tan. I also played at fan-tan. The 4th defendant dealt out the counters. I saw the 7th defendant walking about, and I saw the 15th defendant fanning people; the latter is a 'boy' there. I did not watch the game of Pai-kau. I sat down and played at fan-tan and I lost \$913 at that game. I saw people coming and going. There were traders, waiters, cooks, fish-hawkers &c. there. I was in the Club either on the Wednesday or the Thursday before this. I went about 8 p.m.; an outsider from the street dealt out the game. The receiver of the money is not in Court. The three I have already pointed out were there. I did not see any of the defendants except the three mentioned on any occasion. I don't know either the 21st or the 23rd defendant. Chi Teon Tso who first took me to the Club is now in Canton. By Mr Caldwell—I went from the Yuen Lok Club to the Kin On Club in Cochrane Street. I lost \$85 at the Kin On and I bought things to eat with the remaining \$2. No one has spoken to me about how I should give my evidence.

Chi Kai, third clerk at the magistracy, having been shown certain books that were taken by the Police from the Club, said: The books I hold are account books. The first is a book containing money advances. No names are given, but figures such as 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on. The second and third books are about the same. The fourth book is a book of winnings marked in the same way as the others and it began in the 4th Moon of last year and ended in the 9th moon. The fifth book is a shareholder's book and contains the names of all the members, who are all shareholders. There are 29 names. There is a profane about the Club, which was founded in 23rd Aug., 1887. In the second book I see the words 'Tan To', which mean gains derived from fan-tan.

At this stage his Worship remanded the case for the translation of all the books found.

The other case, that of the Kin On Club in Cochrane Street, came before his Worship in the afternoon. Dr Ho Kai appeared on behalf of seven of the defendants, and Mr Ho Wynn appeared for the other four.

Dr Ho Kai said he understood that no further evidence was to be put forward for the prosecution, and as no case had been made out, he applied for the discharge of the prisoners.

His Worship discharged all the prisoners in this case.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. A. G. Leach, Acting Puisne Judge.)

Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FUNG WA CHUN AND OTHERS v. TAM CHUN AND TAM LIN TAI.

This is a claim for the amount sued for being \$160. Dr Ho Kai, instructed by Mr Ho Wynn, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr Wilkinson for the defendants. Dr Ho Kai said the claim was for two months' rent in respect of the house No. 35 Bonham Strand, which was occupied by the defendants on the 11th May last, certain property situated in Bonham Strand and consisting of ten houses was sold by the Registrar under an order of the Court and the plaintiffs became the purchasers. The transfer of the property was effected on 13th June last. Before that time the Registrar had sent a notice to the tenants to pay rent to the new owners, and on the same day the plaintiffs who were then absolute owners of the property also sent a notice to the tenants to pay rent to the Registrar under an order of the Court and the plaintiffs became the purchasers. The transfer of the property was effected on 13th June last. Before that time the Registrar had sent a notice to the tenants to pay rent to the new owners, and on the same day the plaintiffs who were then absolute owners of the property also sent a notice to the tenants to pay rent to the Registrar under an order of the Court and the plaintiffs became the purchasers.

Mr Wilkinson said the defence was that the defendants were not in occupation of the house after 13th June.

Fung Wa Chun, one of the plaintiffs, said—On 13th June I completed the purchase of certain property in Bonham Strand consisting of ten houses, of which No. 35 is one. The house was occupied by the family of Tam Kwong Yan. That is the family name of the late Tam Choi. I knew who were living there then. Tam Lin Tai and Tam Chun, the two defendants and others were there. I went to the place at the time of the auction, on the 13th May. I saw Tam Chun and Tam Lin Tai personally on the 13th. I visited the property again four or five days after the completion of the purchase. I saw Tam Chun in the house then. I spoke to him about the rent and he said he did not want to pay it. I said he could do as he liked, but if he left the house he must get me a receipt. He said the old man got it. I told him what the notice was. Then he said it was going to charge \$80 a month he should leave. I have had no communication from anyone with reference to this notice.

A. G. Wise, Acting Registrar, said—I received the notice from Mr Choi and the administrator for one of the beneficiaries. I gave directions for the sale of the property in Bonham Strand under an order of the Court. Before the sale I gave instructions that all rents due should be payable to me up to 13th June. On the completion of the sale I gave instructions to the Registrar that the tenants should pay rent to me up to the 13th and afterwards to the new purchasers. After the completion of the sale I sent a man round to point out the new purchasers to the tenants. I did not receive rent from all the tenants. One of the houses was occupied rent free by members of the family and it is quite possible as regards that house that the same notice was not given as in the case of the other. I was responsible for repairs to this estate generally.

From the evidence of the head-cook, who was sent round to collect the rent, it appeared that he did not give the notice to the occupants of No. 35 that he gave to the other tenants.

Mr Wilkinson said he thought there was no evidence whatever against the defendant, Tam Lin Tai, and as regarded the second defendant he must ask for an adjournment. The Court being unable to appoint a day for evidence, he having been arrested in Chinese territory.

His Lordship said he would adjourn the case sine die. His present impression was, however, that the plaintiffs had not ascertained with sufficient accuracy whom they ought to sue.

RIOTING AT CHUNGKING.

Time was when Schenck had a reputation for quiet and peaceable people well-versed in the art of conciliating officials. The riots of two years ago seemed to disprove this, and I am sorry to be called on to relate more in the same line. A short time ago word came down from Tzu-tai Heien, about 100 miles north-west of here, that a Catholic place of worship had been destroyed. The place was a reliable account of the affair have just come to hand, and I hasten to lay them before your readers.

Within the borders of the district of Tzu-tai is the large village of Sung Shui Chen. During the riot two years ago the Catholic buildings were destroyed. This year their place of worship was being rebuilt and was almost under cover when an unfortunate accident occurred. A workman either fell from the building, or was injured by something falling on him. The accounts do not agree. He was kept in the hospital and given solatium till he died. In spite of all that could be done, died after a few days. 20,000 cash were given him to pay the expenses of the funeral, but a younger brother spent the money and bought a coffin. It happened about the time that two guilds held their meetings there on the 20th and 21st inst. and this younger brother circulated rumours among the crowd to the effect that the dead man had been killed and his eyes taken out. Thereupon the crowd burst into the place, and there lay the corpse as evidence of the truth of the story.

The building in process of erection, and over twenty others belonging to private Catholics were destroyed—some by burned.

The above is the story which comes through the Catholics here. The affair occurred on July 27th. No foreigners lived there, and as at the time the case came a Weiyuan was sent to inquire into the matter, and the Chungking Tzu-tai is having proclamations printed for wide distribution, calling attention to the privilege to build given the foreigners by treaty, and warning people against the repetition of like attempts.

At the same time the Weiyuan was sent to inquire into the matter, and the Chungking Tzu-tai is having proclamations printed for wide distribution, calling attention to the privilege to build given the foreigners by treaty, and warning people against the repetition of like attempts.

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It seems incredible that a foreigner coming on shore in a steamer's gig should be so fully and brutally murdered. The agents of the different steamboat companies, by united and determined action, greatly assist the Consul in his endeavours to bring all offenders before the proper authorities for punishment. Their efforts, they will have gained the gratitude of not only foreign residents but, to a far greater extent, of the enormous number of peaceful citizens of this empire travelling to and fro daily.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

ESCAPE OF BLOCKADED VESSELS.

On board H.M.S. *Heracles*, Bantay Bay, 4th Sept.—The Battle of Bantay Bay was fought last night, with the result, so far as we can judge, of breaking the blockade, freeing the *Iris*, *Severn*, and *Wasp* to prey upon English commerce, and sending our wholen blockade scurrying eastward in search of them. The fleet had finished coaling, and our boats had all been hoisted on board before dawn, the huge vessel netting that surrounds the hull of each iron-clad to protect it from torpedoes was drawn up, and the boats were securely lashed. All the vessels were disguised by being painted black from funnel to below the water-line. Dinnies passed as usual, but afterwards, instead of repairing to the smoking-room, the officers hurried to their cabins, and dressed for night work. The nine o'clock alarm woke the echoes of the doleful notes of the bugles, and the boats which followed received the order to make ready to steam into the dark. We were an hour getting our head about, and it was 10 o'clock before we were off in the direction of the eastern entrance. The *Iris*, *Severn*, and *Wasp* were meanwhile steaming out at the western exit with a scattering party of torpedo boats to follow them.

These I cannot follow, for I must remain with the flag-ship, which, at twenty minutes past ten, had a narrow escape from collision with the *Ajazz*. Right behind us, moving with us out towards the bay, the great *Severn* was only a few miles off, and had ordered our engines hard astern, and the movement had evidently not been followed by our consort. Nearer and nearer came these two great ships, until, with a feeling of intense relief, we noted that the approach grew slower and slower, and finally, when I could have sworn that upon her deck the *Ajazz* lay back and we moved on our way. The *Ajazz* was seen under our port bow; we passed close to her, for she was the anchored guardian of our Eastern entrance. All lights on board were jealously concealed; the signal house was draped in black, and the only light to be seen was the light of the searchlight, which was used only by raising its canvas cover carefully and taking a furtive peep. The guns were ready for action; every fighting man was at his station. Dark groups lurked behind coils of rope, and in all the corners of the ship. The bridge was crowded with men, all with their eyes of responsibility heavy upon them, as they were steering into the midst of the enemy without a light to guide us, with nothing to warn us of danger, and with the risks that naturally attend manoeuvring a fleet of ironclads in narrow waters, and such darkness that the *Ajazz* could scarcely be seen another. Suddenly our great guns on the port side were fired at something which no one could see; but in five minutes we had a definite target, for a little silver streak on the blackness of the water told us that a torpedo boat was after us.

Fire into torpedoes! said our captain, and quick order from the Admiral, and the answer came in a blaze of small arms and machine and Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns, until we heard the whistle of the enemy as the signal that she had fired, and immediately afterwards a flameless light told us from which point she had fired, and another at the head of the torpedo indicated where the missile went—namely, a few yards astern of us. The aim was very creditable, but our speed was miscalculated; and we were steaming twelve knots, and the enemy evidently thought we were only going six. The black little craft was evidently satisfied that her errand had failed, for she steamed up on our port side, shouldered to us something that was unintelligible, and rapidly sheared off towards Sheeps Head.

Meanwhile heavy firing was going on, each gun shaking the old *Heracles* from stern to stem, and covering us with shells and powder until the bridge could not be seen from the poop. We were near Sheeps Head, close to the south shore, and could note the line of the enemy from the signals they were constantly making one to the other by rockets and ship's lights, no ships, of course, being visible, except when a great gun flashed out a long, straight, and long line the enemy stretched from one end of the bay to the other, and it was with pleasure we noted that their force and fire were converging towards us at the southern end of Bantay Bay, whilst we hoped that our cruisers were making good their escape at the northern end. The enemy's electric search-lights kept the long line of the Atlantic unceasingly, and brought within its glaring focus every object for miles around. When our ship felt its blinding light the great guns roared their loudest, for we had made the enemy believe that we were seeking to escape, and in their eagerness to head us they neglected the real culprits. It was now a quarter-past eleven o'clock, and we put about once more for home, leaving our great guns booming from the *Heracles* and *Ajazz* as well, and drawing all the enemy's fire to ourselves. At 11.35 A.M. we were at the supposed torpedo boat, which, however, seemed to be more interested in the *Ajazz* and got it hot from that ship. The result we do not yet know, but the battle was over so far as our share was concerned.

We had drawn the enemy's fire to ourselves, and were allowing our comrades to escape at the other end, and when we came to our anchorage at midnight, and found that neither *Wasp*, *Severn*, nor *Iris* had returned, we hoped they had made a successful escape. Rain fell the greater part of yesterday, and to-day opened with rain. The *Ajazz* and *Heracles* went out on their reconnaissance, and the report that only the *Arctura* and *Rattlesnake* were to be seen. Our *Volo* was next despatched to keep an eye outside. The *Colympus*, which successfully ran the Lough Swilly blockade, is reported to be playing havoc with British commerce, and we look for reports from the *Iris*, *Severn*, and *Wasp*. Captain Morgan feels confident that the dash of our escaping ships has succeeded, and we are equally confident that his own boldness and skill have not been thrown away. Admiral Tryon has presented him with a silver cup to commemorate the event; Lieutenant Campbell, of *Torpedo Boat*, 7th, having received the first token of this kind for having destroyed the *debris* in a similar manner. The *Heracles* has been coaling to-day, and something important is promised soon.

Sunday 4th Aug.—This beautiful morning every man in the ship is working to be ready for sea at short notice. It is a stranger, as yesterday was just the weather for running out unopposed; the clouds hung low, and it rained all day. We could not see our nearest ship, and it would have been odd luck if any of the enemy had

stumbled upon us. Our problem is how to get our fleet out, join the Lough Swilly Squadron, beat the blockade, and then follow *Severn*, *Iris*, and *Wasp* in their manning cruise about the English coast.

THE CHINA STATION.

A correspondent writes from Hong Kong under date of May 29 to *The Army and Navy Gazette*—"The new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Newell Salmon, is away North, leaving the *Settlers* and the gun-boat *Martin* and *Expo* to look after British interests in these waters. The *Porpoise*, with first-class torpedo-boats 35 and 36, arrived safely on the 22nd inst., and after painting and settling down after her long cruise, proceeds in a few days to join the admiral. The epidemic of small-pox I mentioned in my last has long ago entirely died out, and the place may be now considered in a good state of health. The only fault we hear about is the drainage question. That will never be quite right until a good round sum of money is spent upon it. The City of Victoria being situated on the steep side of the Peak, renders it undesirable to fit each house with a ventilating shaft, as is the case in a flat place like Scotland. The drainage is therefore sent to the public sewers. The line, which is a mile long, commences near the cathedral, and ends at the Victoria Gap, 1,200 ft. above sea level; here is the engine-house and winding-gear for the 88-in. steel cable which takes down one car at a time to the Victoria Gap, which will now carry a great load to the visiting population, as there was no place before, unless at private houses, where refreshments or rest could be procured. The Peak is now rapidly being built upon, and the houses, and the more and more are over it will no doubt become a large suburban residential locality. The other great work, which it is trusted will be opened by the autumn, is the Taitian Waterworks. There is, of course, a difference of opinion among engineers as to the best way of doing the work, the cheapest or best way; but one thing is certain, it is a very imposing work, and has given to the colonists an excellent road for walking. After—by means of a tunnel a mile long—the water emerges from the Taitian reservoir, it is conducted by a series of pipes, and is then carried to the filter-beds and reservoir below the Victoria Gap. This reservoir is at an altitude of about 350 ft., and from it the several mains, &c., will proceed. The aqueduct is sometimes in cutting, sometimes in a trench, and is a very fine sight, the whole way is nicely laid out with shrubs, grass, &c. This part is called the Bowen Road, and is a most favourite resort for pedestrians. The view from it overlooking the Happy Valley, the site of the race-course and cemeteries, is very beautiful even for Hong Kong. It is so regards beauty. It may interest some to know that Hong Kong is not exactly a cheap place for a married man—say, for instance, a naval man—to live in, as, although food is very cheap, house-rent is far from being so, and they cannot do rather expensive things. If a man's wife enjoys good health, and can do without living at the Peak in summer, and is content to live in comparative quiet and not to entertain foolishly, it can be done comfortably for about £400, with, say, two children, in a house of four or five rooms, and a garden of about 2,120 sq. yds. for house-plant; at the Peak, it would cost to quite double that sum, and one must add about 25 per cent to cost of living as well. But there are several nice, suitable homes on the Upper Road that can be got for about £100 a year, and they are not so expensive as the more expensive ones. I am aware that some will say that in mentioning £400 a year I have put it at too low a figure, but I am convinced it is a very they have here of making Hong Kong into a more expensive place than it really is. At all events, taking the way, house, and garden, and the furniture, and the car, and the nurse for both children, and living generally, should and can be done for \$200 a month, or about £365 a year. What you like to spend beyond that rests with yourself. Each servant costs about \$8 or \$9 a month. I presume, however, that the black little craft was evidently satisfied that her errand had failed, for she steamed up on our port side, shouldered to us something that was unintelligible, and rapidly sheared off towards Sheeps Head.

Meanwhile heavy firing was going on, each gun shaking the old *Heracles* from stern to stem, and covering us with shells and powder until the bridge could not be seen from the poop. We were near Sheeps Head, close to the south shore, and could note the line of the enemy from the signals they were constantly making one to the other by rockets and ship's lights, no ships, of course, being visible, except when a great gun flashed out a long, straight, and long line the enemy stretched from one end of the bay to the other, and it was with pleasure we noted that their force and fire were converging towards us at the southern end of Bantay Bay, whilst we hoped that our cruisers were making good their escape at the northern end. The enemy's electric search-lights kept the long line of the Atlantic unceasingly, and brought within its glaring focus every object for miles around. When our ship felt its blinding light the great guns roared their loudest, for we had made the enemy believe that we were seeking to escape, and in their eagerness to head us they neglected the real culprits. It was now a quarter-past eleven o'clock, and we put about once more for home, leaving our great guns booming from the *Heracles* and *Ajazz* as well, and drawing all the enemy's fire to ourselves. At 11.35 A.M. we were at the supposed torpedo boat, which, however, seemed to be more interested in the *Ajazz* and got it hot from that ship. The result we do not yet know, but the battle was over so far as our share was concerned.

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The result of the occupation of Zula by the Italian troops having drawn attention to the situation in the Red Sea, it is requisite to remark that this question is not yet settled. The Italian Government has been very anxious to see the negotiations pending relative to the latter consequently bear upon the Zula question. Concerning the reply of Austria to the notification of the taking possession of Massowah by Italy, it seems a confusion of terms. The Austrian Ministry recognises the right of the Italian authorities to levy municipal taxes, and orders Austrian subjects, if there be any at Massowah, to pay them, but if they abandon the advantages of the Capitulations it does so only for the future, that is to say, from the date on which Italy made the notification, which is not yet made, and is not to make, as in duty bound.

The whole Parisian Press prints with evident satisfaction the remarks on the Massowah Question contained in the *Nord*. This Russian organ says:—
"Signor Crispien has just notified to the Powers the taking possession of Massowah by Italy, and has implicitly recognised the legitimacy of the claims of the French Government, which refused to admit that taxes could be levied on foreigners at Massowah so long as the Capitulations were not formally abolished, which could not be done before the official notification of the taking possession of the place by Italy. It is in vain for Signor Crispien in his note to heap reproaches on France; it is too late, the loss clear that in accomplishing the formal duty he had till now neglected to fulfil King Humbert's Prime Minister acknowledges the correctness of the attitude assumed by the Cabinet of Paris."

A NOVEL BETROTHAL.
Berlin, 4th Aug.—It is reported in Munich that the meeting of the Italian Crown Prince with the Crown Princess Stephanie in the Bavarian capital is to be regarded as the first step preliminary to the betrothal of the Royal visitor with the Austrian Crown Princess's youngest sister, the Princess Clementine of Helgum. The Italian Prince is nearly nineteen, having been born on Nov. 11, 1869, while the Princess Clementine celebrated her sixteenth birthday on the 30th of last month.

VIENNA, 4th Aug.—King Milan, with his son, the Serbian Crown Prince, will leave Vienna to-morrow evening for Velde, in Carinthia. The King has been busy during the past week in allowing the young Prince the lions of Vienna, including the Cathedral of St. Stephen, the new Imperial Burg Theatre, which he is to visit this autumn, and the Jubilee Industrial Exhibition. It is stated that Queen Nathalie intends to appear personally before the Emperor and the King to-morrow.

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There are still thousands of acres of grass in the wild uncultivated. Much injury has also been done to the grain crops, some of which have been beaten down as though rolled with a roller. The hop gardens, which had already been much injured by the long-continued wet, have been so seriously injured as to render anything like a decent crop impossible. Many poles are down, the bins are attacked with mould and vermin, and, owing to the want of cultivation, the grounds are covered with weeds.

The result of the floods at Witle, near Chelmsford, has been very disastrous. In consequence of the heavy rains on Wednesday the River Wid overflowed its banks and became a rushing torrent a quarter of a mile wide, carrying away toll-bridges, walls, and wooden fences, as well as a wooden cottage, whose inmates were obliged to take to the trees all night. The bridge which crosses the stream at this place gave way yesterday, but the waters were not yet subsiding.

During the heavy thunderstorm on Thursday in Wales a soldier named Rycroft was walking on the banks of the River Towy when he slipped and fell into the stream, which, being greatly swollen by the floods, carried him away, and he was drowned. Three valuable milch cows were grazing in a field at Whitland when a vivid flash of lightning killed them, and four others were injured.

THE STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

Paris, August 4.—The Italian Agency publishes an outline of M. Goblet's Note in reply to that of Signor Crispien respecting Massowah. In this M. Goblet seems to take his stand on the fact, which he assumes to be beyond dispute, that for ten months Italy has occupied Massowah, and that the Egyptian flag continued to be hoisted there along the Italian colours; that when Italy blockaded Massowah in 1887 the Cabinet of the Quirinal declared that this measure did not prejudice the question of nationality, which remained in suspense; and that, in the event of the occupation there could be no doubt that the Capitulations were in force there as in all other parts of Egyptian territory. Thus far the Italian summary. From another source I learn that the French Note points out that until the recent imposition of a tax on foreigners Italy exercised no sovereign rights over Massowah, and further contends that Italy had no right lawfully to enforce such a tax without having previously entered into special negotiations with foreign Powers, as was the case when Austria occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Note lays great stress on the then performance of this formality, and maintains that the claims of France are due to no feeling of jealousy or mauvaise volonté, but solely arise out of her regard for International Conventions and her desire to secure their effectual execution.

The Note, however, disclaims, on the part of France, any intention of containing the rights of Italy to the possession of Massowah, but emphatically remarks that the omission by the Italian Government of the requisite notification is not in accordance with the provisions of International law on which the French Government takes its stand. The French Note also contains the declaration that the French Government is not prepared to make any concession

